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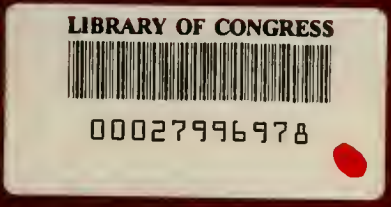

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BENEDICT ARNOLD'S

REGIMENTAL MEMORANDUM BOOK.

WRITTEN WHILE AT TICONDEROGA AND CROWN POINT, 1775.

Reprinted from
THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY,
Volume VIII., 1884.

PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.
1884.

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BENEDICT ARNOLD'S REGIMENTAL MEMORANDUM BOOK.

Written while at Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1775.

[Benedict Arnold's Regimental Memorandum Book, written while at Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1775, was some years ago in the possession of a lady living in the western part of Pennsylvania. Since that time it has been lost, but before this happened, Prof. W. H. B. Thomas transcribed it, and we are indebted to him for the use of his copy for publication.

The events of which it treats are among the most important in the annals of the Revolution, while the subsequent career of its writer gives a mournful interest to all connected with that portion of his life in which his devotion to his country was unquestioned. It has been said that depriving him of command on the lakes "was the first of a series of acts of injustice which resulted in his inexcusable crime." We cannot agree with this conclusion. His own self-wilfulness was the cause of his removal, and led eventually to his everlasting disgrace. It would be an act of insignificance to reflect on one who has fallen so low in human estimation as Arnold has, were it not that the brilliant qualities he at times displayed are calculated to make us lose sight of a violent and unprincipled nature, which would cause the downfall of any man who possessed it, and attribute his shortcomings to disappointments engendered by the injustice and narrow-mindedness of the authorities he served. That our readers may understand the circumstances under which the following memorandums were written, we will as briefly as possible review those which led Arnold to Ticonderoga and to his removal from command.

Immediately after the battle of Lexington, he marched from New Haven for Boston with a company of militia he commanded. On the way he met Samuel Holden Parsons, who was returning to Hartford from Oxford, Mass. The latter was deeply concerned, regarding "the defenceless state" of the camp at Cambridge, and the want of heavy cannon for the siege of Boston. Arnold gave him an account of the state of Ticonderoga, and told him "that a great number of brass cannon were there." It does not appear from the evidence we have that either party then proposed that an attempt should be made to capture these stores. It would be fair to presume from what we know of Arnold that he would have coupled such a proposition with the information he communicated to Parsons, and in the absence of anything to the contrary the credit of having done so should be accorded to him. He never, however, claimed having first conceived the idea, and Parsons wrote on June 2, 1775, after describing his interview with Arnold, in the words we have quoted: "On my arrival at Hartford, Col. Sam. Wyllys, Mr. Deane,

and myself *first* undertook *and projected* taking that fort [Ticonderoga], and with the assistance of three other persons procured money, men, etc., and sent out on this expedition without any consultation with Assembly or others." This party was organized the latter part of April. As soon as Arnold arrived at Cambridge, he proposed to the Massachusetts Committee of Safety a scheme similar to that which Parsons had set upon foot, and on May 3d was commissioned as colonel with authority to enlist a body of men not exceeding 400 in number to carry out his designs. These troops were to be raised in the western part of Massachusetts and the neighborhood, and Arnold at once repaired to Stockbridge. There he learned that the Connecticut leaders had gone forward to surprise the fort, with the intention of calling to their assistance the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants. Leaving an officer to enlist men, as directed by the Massachusetts Committee, Arnold pushed on and overtook the Connecticut party at Castleton. It then consisted of a small number from Connecticut, a portion of a Massachusetts regiment under Colonel James Easton, and the Green Mountain Boys under Ethan Allen. Arnold exhibited his commission, and in an imperious manner claimed command of the expedition, informing the officers that they "had no proper orders." The men heard of the dispute, and threatened to return home if their leaders allowed themselves to be superseded. Their conduct had the effect of quieting Arnold, and he accompanied them as a volunteer. After the fort was taken he again pressed his claims, but they were disregarded, and the Connecticut Committee gave Allen command of the fort. The first entry in the Memorandum Book evinces the chagrin Arnold felt at the treatment he had received. In his letters to the Continental Congress and to the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, he intimated that he had agreed with Allen that all orders should be issued by them jointly, but the testimony of the Connecticut Committee is overwhelmingly to the contrary. They wrote to the Massachusetts Congress that he caused them much difficulty. That while he claimed authority to command he had not enlisted one man, nor did they know that he could do so. Arnold's pretensions seem to have been based upon prospective grounds. He appears to have thought that the troops which would surely follow him should entitle his commission to an immediate recognition. This might with some reason have been expected from Easton and his men who were from Massachusetts, but why troops from Connecticut and the New Hampshire Grants, paid by Connecticut, and engaged in an expedition against a fortress in New York, should feel called upon to acknowledge a Massachusetts commission we are unable to understand. But Arnold was a man who, throughout his whole life, interpreted the circumstances with which he was confronted so as to make them accord with his own views.

Four days after the capture of the fort a small body of men, who had been enlisted under the authority given to Arnold, arrived at Ticonderoga. They came by way of Skenesborough, and brought with them a captured sloop. With this little force he fitted out an expedition against St. John. There

he secured some valuable stores, and destroyed a number of batteaux. His command was subsequently increased until it numbered one hundred and fifty men. With these he took post at Crown Point, which had been captured a few days after Ticonderoga, organized a fleet and began to send cannon to Cambridge. As his importance rose Allen's waned. The Green Mountain Boys soon returned to their homes, and on May 27th Arnold wrote that Allen "had entirely given up command."

Arnold's exertions at this time were certainly of great value to the cause of Independence. He was not only carrying out the chief objects in view when the expedition against the fort was projected, but was strengthening all the posts taken to prevent their being recaptured. The expediency of an expedition against Canada was also suggested to him, and emissaries were engaged to learn how far the inhabitants of that province sympathized with the colonies represented in Congress. Had he had authority for what he was doing, or had he acted upon his own judgment in the absence of any authority to the contrary, nothing but credit could be awarded to him. But the more closely the reader examines into the subject, the more thoroughly will he be convinced that Arnold's conduct amounted to insubordination, and that had all who chanced to find themselves situated as he was—removed from the immediate presence of their superiors—acted with like independence, all organized opposition to Parliamentary oppression would have crumbled into dust.

The capture of Ticonderoga, indeed, appears to have startled the country as much as did the battle of Lexington, and what to do with the prize was a question of serious importance. As soon as the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts learned that it had been effected by troops in the pay of Connecticut, they surrendered all jurisdiction in the matter to that colony, and in a letter to its Assembly asked that any cannon that could be spared should be sent to Cambridge, suggesting that Arnold should be appointed to bring them, as that would likely settle any dispute that might have occurred about rank. To Arnold they sent a copy of this letter, and on the 22d of May told him that their attention was so occupied with affairs at Boston, that they had asked Connecticut to attend to those at Ticonderoga.

The members of the General Congress at Philadelphia approved of the capture when they heard of it, but as they had not then taken any steps towards the formation of the Continental Army, they recommended the authorities of New York, in whose territory the fortress stood, and who had applied to them for advice, to take charge of it, and to ask what assistance was necessary from the neighboring colonies. New York, not feeling that she could give the matter the prompt attention required, asked the Government of Connecticut to garrison the post and appoint a suitable person to command until she could furnish the necessary troops. Acting upon this invitation, Governor Trumbull directed Colonel Hinman to proceed to Ticonderoga with one thousand men. When Hinman arrived there, Arnold would not yield up his command, but compelled him to receive his orders

through a Captain Herrick that he had put in charge of the fort, while he (Arnold) remained at Crown Point.

Up to this time Arnold had retained the confidence and respect of the rulers of Massachusetts and Connecticut. It was not possible, however, for the Congress of Massachusetts to overlook his wilful disregard of their wishes that affairs on the lakes should be under the direction of Connecticut, and a committee was appointed to proceed to Crown Point, with power to inquire into his conduct, examine his accounts, discharge him from the service if it saw fit, and to insist upon his serving under Hinman if his commission was continued. "When the Congress of the colony of Massachusetts Bay," wrote Walter Spooner to Governor Trumbull, "were informed that your Government had sent Colonel Hinman to Lake Champlain with a thousand men to defend the important posts there, it was with the deepest concern that they saw that he was not commander-in-chief of those fortresses and their appendages, and immediately dispatched a committee whereof I have the honor to be chairman to let the commander of their forces know, that it was the expectation of our Congress, that the commander-in-chief of the Connecticut forces should be over our officers and privates."

When the committee showed their instructions to Arnold, he was, to use the moderate language of their report, "greatly disconcerted, and declared he would not be second in command to any person whomsoever, and after some time contemplating upon the matter resigned his post . . . and at the same time ordered his men to be disbanded." His letter of resignation was, to say the least, disrespectful in the extreme, and, if we are to believe the testimony of the committee and others, his conduct was deserving of the most severe censure. It is stated positively that Arnold and some of his men got on board of their vessels, drew out into the lake, and fired upon the committee as they were returning from Crown Point to Ticonderoga, and that officers who went from the latter place to endeavor to persuade the men to re-enlist, were by Arnold's orders confined on the vessels and guarded by men with fixed bayonets for half a day.

The entries in the original manuscript are not in all cases in chronological order. That they may be better understood, we have printed them so, and have indicated by footnotes the position of each part in the original. —Ed. of Mag.]

May 10*th.* When Mr. Allen, finding he had a strong party, and being impatient to control, and taking umbrage at my forbiding the people to plunder, he assumed the entire command, and I was not consulted for four days, which time I spent in the Garrison.

N. B. As a private person often insulted by him and his officers, often threatened with my life, and twice shot at by his men with their Fusees.

This day Colonel Eaton[1] taking umbrage at my refusing his Lt. Colonel's . . . . [commission?] set off for the Congress with an anuounced intention to injure me all in his power.

Sunday 14*th*.[2] The Schooner Liberty arrived at Ticonderoga from Skensbo.[3] with Captain Brown Oswald[4] and about 50 men enlisted on the road. We immediately fixed her with four carriage, and six-swivel guns, and proceeded to Crown Point with 50 men in the Schooner, and one Battoe with two Swivels where we arrived the 15th.

N. B. Dispatched Mr. Brown to Albany, aud sent forward provisions, &^{c}.

Tuesday 16*th*. Left Crown Point for St. Johns with a head wind, and beat as far as Split Rock that night.

Next day.

Wednesday 17*th*. Wind being fair proceeded within 30 miles of St. John at point Au Fare, when, being cautioned, we maned out two Battoes with 35 men, and after rowing all night arrived at St. John's Six Oclock Thursday morning, where we surprised and took a Sergeant and his party of 12. men the Kings Sloop of 70. tons 6. brass six-pounders, and seven men. 9. large Battoes, 4 of which, being out of repair we destroyed, the others brought away. The wind springing up fair at 9 Oc'k weighed Anchor and stood up the Lake, and at noon met Colonel Allen, and his part of 100 mad

[1] James Easton.

[2] Arnold wrote, under this date, to the Massachusetts Committee of Safety: "Mr. Allen's party is decreasing, and the dispute between us subsiding. I am extremely sorry matters have not been transacted with more prudence and judgment. I have done everything in my power, and put up with many insults to preserve peace and serve the public. I hope soon to be properly released from this troublesome business, that some more proper person may be appointed in my room." His letter will be found in Force's *American Archives*, 4th series, vol. ii. 584.

[3] Skenesborough. It is spelled in a number of ways throughout the manuscript.

[4] Captains Brown and Oswald. The former was probably Jonathan Brown. See Arnold's letter of May 19, *American Archives*, 4th series, voi. ii. 645.

fellows going to take possession of St. Johns, and not being able to pursuade him from so rash a purpose, supplied him with provisions &c.[1]

1775. *Friday*, *May* 19*th*. At 4. A. M. crossed Cumberland Bay with the Sloop and Schooner, and at 8. A. M. anchored at Crown Point two hours, and proceeded to Ticonderoga where we arrived at 5. P. M., and, having saluted the Fort, came to Anchor.

Saturday 20*th*. Were employed in fixing and arming the Schooner.

N. B. Dispatched Capt. Oswald, to Connecticut, and Captain Brown to Cambridge with advice, taking the Sloop, &c.

Sunday 21*st*. Rode out two miles to the mills to engage a quantity of plank for carriage boards and Battows to carry the cannon over Lake George. When at the landing received advice of Colonel Allen's Depot at St. Johns, and return with a loss of three men, which in least did not surprise me, as it happened as I expected.

Returned to the Fort, and made preparation to forward to Crown Point.

Monday 22*d*. Proceeded from Ticonderoga to Crown Point, with the Sloop and Schooner, and about eighty men, where we arrived before night.

Tuesday 23*d*. All hands employed at fixing the Sloop, Schooner &c putting them in the best posture of defence. About noon had intelligence from one Butterfield of Colonel Allens party, who was left behind, that he left St. John's the 19th inst. where there was then 300 Regulars, Canadians &c making *all* possible preparation for crossing the Lake, on which I sent Expresses to Fort George and Skensborough for the people to muster and join us. At 6. P. M. Mr. Adams who left St. Johns the 19th inst. arrived and says there was only 120 men who attacked Allen, and then same day

[1] Arnold's letter, written from Crown Point, May 19, to the Mass. Committee of Safety, gives a full account of his expedition to St. John's. It was carried by Captain Brown, as mentioned in entry of the 20th.

marched to Chambly.[1] When they were repairing the Fort, on this intelligence, I sent forward to countermand my former Orders. N. B. Wrote to the General Assembly of Connecticut, and Committee Safety, Cambridge.

Thursday 24*th.*[2] All hands employed in arming the Sloop, and Schooner. Arrived here Col. Webb, Mr. Dean, Capt. Bull, and sundry gentlemen and seamen from Hartford.

[*Thursday*] 25*th.* Mr. Dean, Col. Webb, &c set out for Tic. Wind proving contrary they returned. We were busy getting down some cannon, Mortars, &c clearing out the N. Et Redoubt, &c and arming the vessels.

Saturday 27*th.*[3] Were joined by 20 men enlisted by Col. Allen at the request of Col. Webb, these are the whole of his party, all hands employed on Guard, fixing Sloop, Schooner, &c and getting down Cannon.

Sunday 28*th.* Employed on the Sloop Schooner, Guard, charg Stores, &c &c.

Monday 29*th.* Employed as the day preceding.

Tuesday 30*th.* Employed as the two preceding days Received my . . . . Bill of an £150. from Thomas Wells Dickerson, and drew on the Committee Safety for the balance due me £77 13, 4.[4]

1775. *May* 31. *Wednesday.* All hands were employed on Guard, fixing the vessel &c 30. men of Capt. Bulls Company arrived from Stillwater including officers.

[1] All preceding this is on the first page of the original manuscript. The first entry in it is that dated May 19th, and the manuscript continues from there as printed to where the reference to this note is inserted. The entry dated May 10th begins at this point, and what follows is in the order given above. The last entry on the page is that of the 17th, and after it a page is said to be missing in the original. The last paragraph of the first printed entry is all that is dated May 10th. What precedes it in the original closes that of the 23d.

[2] The 24th came on Wednesday. In Arnold's letter of the 26th, he writes, eight gentlemen having arrived from Hartford, who are seamen, etc. etc. See *American Archives*, 4th series, vol. ii. p. 714.

[3] In the copy from which we print, this entry is dated Thursday 26th and Saturday 27th. The former is obviously an error.

[4] End of page 2 of manuscript.

N. B. Sent a Boat with Sergeant Armstrong with 5 men on a Scout to St. Johns.

Friday[1] *1st June.* Arrived here part of Capt. Wells Camp,, 20 men from Cambridge with 20. men including officers. Arrived here Mr. Henry J. Bogert sent by the Committee of Safety at Albany to take charge of their Stores of Provisions at Fort George, and an inventory of Cannon &c here, sent a boat to Raymonds Saw-mills for Boards to repair the Barracks &c, a number of men employed getting down Cannon 15 men were employed digging in the ruins of the old Fort who got out near one ton of Lead and Iron Ball, sent a Battoe Tie with Mr. H. J. Bogert, Mr. Elphinston the Conductor his wife and seven men Captain Henicks[2] Camp.

Friday 2d June. 20 men employed in getting down Cannon and as many digging for Ball &c Our Seamen busy in making Sails and fixing Battoe Sent a Battoe to Onion River, arrived here Lieut. Garrison from Saratoga with 10. men.

Saturday June 3d. 20. men employed getting down Cannon, digging ball &c fixing Battoes and 8. Carpenters employed in repairing the Barracks received 2 m feet Boards from Raymonds mill 441ª. 10. d. nails from Annis,[3] and sent 224ª to Tie and 600 feet of Board to repair the Barracks, Took into service a large new Battoe of Fensis and sent her to Tie for men and provisions. Col. Allen left this and went to Tie, arrived Sergeant Jonah Sanborn who was sent out on a Scout to reconoiter the 28th of May who when about two miles below Ile Anow[4] was chased and fired on by an number of people in two Battoes, say 20, and obliged to run on Shore. The enemy took the Cannon, and he was relieved and brought in by the Canadians. Sent Capt. M'Kenzie in his Battoe to Raymonds mill for Boards.

Received on Board 4bbls: Pork for Tie, and sent 2 into Store, received ———ld Nails of Watson.[5]

[1] Thursday.

[2] Samuel Herrick.

[3] Probably Alvis.

[4] Isle Aux Noix.

[5] Probably John Watson, half-brother of W. Gilliland, a large landholder in the neighborhood.

Sunday 4th June. All hands employed in fixing boats to proceed down the Lake. Received and borrowed of McIntosh a barrel of New Rum. Took on board from the store 6. Barrels of Flour, and One Barrel of Peas. Sent a Boat to Raymonds for Ash for Oars and Troughs for the Guns. At 10 A. M. the Wind sprang up to the Southward, the whole Garrison were paraded, and 40 men were drafted out to ——— Garrison, the remainder immediately embarked to No. 155 men on Board the Sloop Schooner and three Battoes, including the Seamen, Mariner's &c, on board before. At 3 P. M. weighed Anchor and proceeded down the Lake with a small Breeze. Sent on shore one cask of Powder to be divided among at night. Anchored at Button Hole Bay 10 miles from C—— Point, where we lay all night.

Monday June 5th. At 4 A. M. weighed anchor, and proceeded down the Lake, at 10. went on Shore at ——— Bay at Hay's Plantation. Examined his large Battoe which I found very badly built, small Timbers, weak and unfit for any hard service, though I found two small Craft, which I dispatched the day before in quest of one.

1775. *June* 5. One Capt ——— Grant who, though under his Parole of Honor, had left Crown Point the day before, they informed me, they had got 10 Leagues the Start of them, and they could not possibly come up with them. There I met with one Host, an Indian Interpreter, whom I had sent with some Stockbridge Indians to Kauknowaughua, as an Interpreter, he informs being near St. Johns the Indians insisted on going directly there, and, being fearful of being taken prison, was put on shore and proceeded to Kauknowaughua, where there was search made for him by Gov. Carlton, and he narrowly escaped being taken, and says the French informed him the Stockbridge Indians were imprisoned at Montreal, but on the intercessions of the other Indians were set at liberty. That Gov. Carlton was at Montreal, and threatened the inhabitants that unless the merchants would defend the place he would burn it, and retire to Quebec. The Canadians and Indians utterly refused join-

ing the Kings troops, and that there was 300 Regulars at St. Johns ——— &c at 7. P. M. anchored opposite point Aroach.[1]

Tuesday June 6th. At 4. A. M. weighed Anchor, at 8 passed Point Asen,[2] at 10. AM. Anchored off Hospital Island 62 Leagues from St. Johns, sent a Battoe, 20 men, in search one swivel, &c &c Cannon 3 men, the two latter as advanced Guard to the Aux Noix with directions to get all possible intelligence, and in the night to proceed within two miles of St. Johns, and, if possible to take any party sent out from there. Employed a number of hands on shore baking bread at night, but of Capt. Varnums with 4 men to go on the east side of the Lake opposite St. Johns and discover the ——— town of ———[3]

1775. *Wednesday June* 7. Motions of the enemy at 4. P M. The large Battoes returned from there, the small canoes having proceeded within one mile of St. Johns. Was informed there was 300 Regulars and soon after they were chased by a Battoe and obliged to return. And they also informed us that the Regulars were determined to pay us a visit the next day, sent out 3 small boats, different scouts, for intelligence and put ourselves in the best position of defence.

Friday[4] *June 8th.* At 8 A. M. our small yawl came in from St. Johns and informed us that they lay three hours opposite the barracks, where the Regulars to the number of 300. men were entrenching. Our people fired two shot at them which was returned by the whole body.

N. B. Wind has been strong to southward for three days.

All hands employed baking Bread, getting Timber for Oars, &c, N. B. Gave one bbl: of Flour to Monsieur Conderet who brought a party of our men to C'n Point, who had their boat taken away.

Friday June 9th. At 5. A. M. weighed anchor for C'n Point, Schooner & two large Battoes. Left one battoe with one sergeant and two men to bring off a French Family. At 9. met Capt. Brown from the Congress, Lt. John Graham with 12. men from Saratoga, the remainder of his party left

[1] de Roche Fendu.

[2] Possibly Isle Ash in the river St. Johns.

[3] End of page 3 of manuscript.

[4] Thursday.

at Sea Point. Fair wind at 4. P. M. One of the three brothers at night anchored above Highland Bonnet.

Sat. June 10. At 4. A. M. weighed anchor, and at 5. P. M. anchored at C'n Point, and found that Col. Allen, Col. Easton, and Major Elmore[1] had just arrived, and had called.[2]

Called a Council of their officers and others not belonging to my Regiment, and sent for Major Elmore, who excused himself, on which I wrote the Counsell that I could not consistently with my duty suffer any illegal counsells, meetings, &c, as they tended to raise a mutiny, that I was at present the only legal Commanding Officer and should not suffer my command to be disputed, but would willingly give up the command when any one appeared with proper authority to take it. This had the desired effect, and they gave up their expectation of Commanding.

Sunday June 11. Went on shore early, and gave order to have the Guard doubled to prevent any mutiny or disorder. Col. Allen, Major Elmore, Easton and others attempted passing the Sloop without showing their pass, and were brought to by Capt. Sloan, and came in show [shore] and when in private discourse with Elmore intruded and insulted me. I tooke the liberty of breaking his head, and on his refusing to draw like a gentleman, he having a hanger by his side, and case of loaded Pistols in his pocket, I kicked him very heartily, and ordered him from the point immediately.[3] Several parties left the Point this day for Ticonderoga, having orders from the Committee of Albany for that purpose.

Monday June 12. 1775. People employed in building Baracks, digging &c. Sent a scout of 5 men to St. Johns, the

[1] Samuel Elmore of Connecticut.

[2] End of page 4 of manuscript.

[3] The language used here is calculated to leave the impression that it was Major Elmore who was assaulted by Arnold, and who acted with so much pusillanimity. A letter written from Ticonderoga, June 25th, and which we believe emanated with Arnold, says, I had the pleasure of seeing him [Easton] heartily kicked by Colonel Arnold, to the great satisfaction of a number of gentlemen present, although he was armed with a cutlass and a pair of loaded pistols in his pockets.—See *American Archives*, 4th series, vol. ii. p. 1087.

Albany Company of men received Orders from the Committee to return to Fort George, and accordingly embarked. I went to Ticonderoga. Sent a Boat to the mill for Boards.[1]

1775. *June* 13. *Tuesday.* Sent Capt. Oswald expressed to the Continental Congress.[2] The Boat returned from the mill with boards, sent her to Ticonderoga. The people employed getting Oars, refitting Barracks. Sent a Boat with Skens Negroes to dig ore. Sent a Boat and 20. men to Hay's place to bring up his large Battoe.

Wednesday June 14th. Men employed digging Ball and getting Timber, & making Oars and Tents. I went [sent?] to Cows Mill a Battoe on the E side of the Lake to cut Timber and hunting. The Gunners employed in searching and sealing the small guns, Carpenters making Carriages. Sent two Boats to Ticonderoga with Capt. Buell, and Lieut. Garrison.

N. B. Blows extremely hard, N. N. E.

Thursday June 15th. Blowing at N. N. E. & N. E. at 8. A. M. Sent a Boat across the Lake for Scout[n] Party. Sent there before. People employed in getting Timber and mounting some Lumber. Sent a Party out hunting.

Friday 16th. Three Boats with all the Carpenters on the other side of the Lake, getting Timber for Skids, Ores, Wheeles &[c]. Sent to Raymonds Mills for Timber and provisions for Skine's Negroes. Received a Whale Boat from Mt. Usher. Capt. Winnean [Benjamin Hinman] and Major Elmore arrived from Ticonderoga. Sent to Capt. Herrick to send all the damaged Powder to Albany to be wrought over anew.[3]

1775. *Saturday June* 17. The Garrison employed in getting Timber, fixing Barracks, making Oars, and digging. Colo' —— [Hinman] made a demand of the command here, but as he produced no regular order for the same I refused giving it up, on which he embarked for Ticonderoga.

[1] End of page 5 and beginning of page 7 of manuscript.

[2] On July 11 Arnold wrote to Congress from Albany that he had received no answer to this letter. See *American Archives*, vol. ii., p. 1647.

[3] End of page 7 and beginning of page 6 of manuscript.

Sunday 18*th.* Blows heavy from the northward. The Garrison employed as the preceeding day.

N. B. The only show of Rain this two weeks.

Monday 19*th.* The wind continues blowing northward, and very cold. Sent Capt. Brown in a Petranger[1] to take for [us] as many Gun carriages as the Boat will carry. Five returned from a Scout to St. Johns and says there is 300 Regulars there, with three pair Cannon, and two Mortars, entrenching &c, which is confirmed by Mr. Udney Hay who arrived from there this morning.

N. B. The Garrison employed as usual. Published an Ordnance for the better regulation of Suttlers and retailers of Liquors, as they were heretofore sold at an extravigant price.[2]

1775. *Tuesday June* 20*th.* The Garrison employed in building a Guard House, fixing the barracks, and helving Axes Hoes, &c N. B. This day lined out an entrenchment across the point where I propose mounting 15. 9½ Pounders, which secures the redoubt and rampart for 2000. men.

Wednesday 21*st.* The Garrison employed in fixing Barracks getting down and mounting Cannon, the Carpenters at work on a Guard House, Wheels, &c and at 6. P. M. Major Elmore arrived here with three Companies of men from Ticonderoga, arrived Mr. Nicholson, from Philadª, Mr. Price,—the latter a gent from Montreal.

Thursday. 22*d June.* People employed as on the previous day. Carpenters turning Carriage Wheels, getting Timber &c.

Arrived here three gentlemen from the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts Bay, viz. named Wm. Spooner, Sullivan.

Friday 23*d.* Carpenters employed as usual, People on duty and sealing Guns. Arrived here the gentlemen from the Congress of the Massachusetts Bay Walter Spooner Jedidiah Foster, & James Sullivan Esq. to whom I have resigned my commission, not being able to hold it longer with honor, accordingly wrote Capt. Herrick to give up the command to

[1] Perianger.

[2] End of page 6 and beginning of page 8 of manuscript.

Col. Winman [Hinman]. Arrived here the 3. Miss Skeins, Capt. Elisha Sheldon, Capt. John Bigelow, &c.[1]

1775. *Saturday June 24th.* Applied to the Committee from the Massachusetts Bay for Cash for Regiment which they refused. I am reduced to great extremity, not being able to pay off the people who are in great want of necessaries, and much in debt. This gives me great trouble to pacify them and prevent disturbances. At noon went on Board to Dinner, and while at dinner I was confined in the great Cabin by People who manned and sent a Boat after the Committee from the Congress, who had left this place for Ticonderoga about 2 hours before. I complained much of the insult offered me, and received for answer that they—personall ill will, but were determined to stop the Committee and oblige them to pay off the Regiment or at least some part as will enable them to go home to their families with honor. At 4. P. M. arrived Capt. Mathews with 5. bbls. Pork from Ticonderoga. At night came on board Capt. Sheldon and Capt. Bigelow to see me, had a rumor of an engagement at Cambridge between the Regulars and the Provincials in which it is said there is many thousand killed on both sides.

[1] End of page 8 of manuscript.

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Reprinted from
THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY,
Volume VIII., 1884.

PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.
1884.